THE PANAMA CANAL.

Arrival of the Interoceanic Surveying Expedition.

A Feasible Route Discovered Across the Isthmus.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Hard Times on the Chagres River.

FEELING ON THE CANAL PROJECT.

The United States Surveying Expedition, in charge of Commander E. P. Luii, sent out in January last to determine the feasibility of an interceanic canal from Aspinwall to Panama, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Acapulco. the au-pices of the government has ever been executed with greater rapidity and thoroughness. Favored from the start by all the elements that contribute to the success of the undertaking, the result has proved exceedingly gratilying from the fact that the labors of the party have been re-warded by the discovery of a cheap, speedy and practicable route across the isthmus. It has been previously intimated that the object of the expedition was not to make the survey with the view to commence actual operations, so far as the construction of the proposed canal in concerned, but simply to add to the geographical knowledge already obtained in reference to inter-oceanic communication and to examine the basis of the claims so strongly arged in favor of the Aspinwall-

REASONS FOR THE SURVEY. It may be asked why, if a tensible line had already been discovered elsewhere, forther surveys were necessary. When it is understood, however, that by leaving no ground unexplored and narrowing the limits of investigation the question that has puzzled the greatest minds for decades will be nearer solution, the advisability of this gurvey will be apparent. True, the ratiroad has developed to some extent the character of the counated the impression that a feasible route existed contiguous to the line of travel. Yet it is only by actual examination that any conclusion relative to its merits can be arrived at. In this instance, although the line of survey just completed runs near the railway track, as will be seen by reference to the map, there are other parts of it which open up the virgin forest on either side and the geographical character of which was never known until determined by this expedition. Thus it will be seen that the task entrusted to Commander Luli's party was much more important than might at first be supposed, and the result of the experiment will set at rest all doubts as to the practicability, cost and advantages of a line which has certainly received a careful and conscientions survey.

THE NICARAGUA BOUTE. The survey of the Nicaragua route and its minute inspection last year by competent engineers, under the auspices of the Interoceanic Canal Commissioners, have dissipated all doubts as to its feasibility. The fact cas been established that a ship canal can be constructed from Greytown, on the Atlantic, to Brito, on the Pacific, and the question that will arise is whether the route recently surveyed can be made more practicable and at less cost, and whother its situation would present greater advantages to the commercial world at large. The Aspinwali-Panama line has certainly the merit of being much shorter, for while that by way of Nicaragna is 181 miles in length, including 62 miles of actual canal, the sther would be only 41 miles from ocean to ocean. It would perhaps be premainer at this stage to state with certainty which would be the better line, for the reason that though we are in possession of all the estimates of the Nicaragna survey, for they have been already made out with great care and accuracy, the cost of the Aspiawali-Panama route can only, at the present time, be roughly guessed at, and cannot, therefore, be set forth definitely until all the details of the work of computation and allowance shall have been completed—matters which will require much studious esiculation. It is known, however, and admitted that the estimates from the recent survey will be much lower than those for the Nicaragna cansi; next that the Panama line has the advantage in point of distance and that so for as has been garagna reasonable. world at large. The Aspinwali-Panama line has Panama line has the advantage in point of distauce, and that so far as has been determined no serious engineering obstacles are encountered on tee line. With these facts in view, therefore, there can be no hesitation in saying that the line just surveyed has everything to recommend it, and that should the proposed cost of its construction be very much lower than that of any other line yot surveyed the choice would be in its lavor. This, bowever, is a matter of conjecture and must remain so for at least a month or two. when the entire official reports of those attached to the expedition will be made known. Whatever may be the result, however, it is certain that of all the surveys heretofore made under the auspices of the United States government the two most worthy consideration at this day are those referred to, and should ever a canal be made the selection will hardly inil ogtaide of these.

THE ATRATO-NAPIPI BOUTS. Of this once prominent line, with which the name of Commander Seifridge is inseparable, but little can be surmised. The prejudice against the tunnel through which ships would have to pass before descending to the Pacific seems to bold. ground still. Several concers, however, including entenants Collins, Sullivan, Eaton. Payne, Ensign Barrol, with Dr. Norfleet, are at present engaged in completing some work along the prosed route, near the Napipi River, but whether their persevering and indefatigable labors will meet with that favorable result they so well deserve is a problem difficult of solution. Equal oredit, nevertheless, must attach to every expedition of this kind sent out by the government, for the labor in most cases is the same. At pest, indeed, it is a trankless task, ill requited and ill judged; and I cannot help stating in this connecnon that the action of the authorities at Washington in limiting officers to what is known as "shore" pay in return for duty far more dangerous and health-destroying than any "sea" duty can suggest, is, to say teast, niggardly and discouraging. Il wading to the neck in horrible swamps or riding in canoes the livelong day beneath a brotting sun, the prev of insects and the sure victim of fatal jevers, cannot come within toe meaning of "Guty on the water," One must say that the fireside philosophers, who regulate the pay of naval officers and fraw such shabby lines of distinction between sea and land, have little gratitude toward those whose faithful services contribute much to keep them in bread and butter.

THE RECENT LINE OF SURVEY. Without, therefore, discussing at present the relative ments of the Nicaragon and Panama routes, since they cannot be compared until the estimates for the latter are completed, we will proceed to give a lew of the more interesting features of the expedition as showing the character of the work performed, its extent and general surroundings. No time was lost in arranging preliminaries. The entire party went into camp in the vicinity of Matachin, a little vilinge equi-distant between applayable approximate. This was the first point from which the line was run. The expedition was chrideo into two parties, one in command of Lieutenant Legize, who also participated in the Michragus survey and with whom were associated Lieutenant Verry, Masters Green and Coffin, and alterward Dr. Chiola, United States Navy, the other party being in command of Lieutenant Colly, with whom were Lieutenant Mower (who blee look part in the Nichragus survey and previously in the San Bins expedition under Commander Schridge), Leutenant Tausig and Dr. Mrassiote, sisce it has hay. To each party were strached three red men and about ten halves who select in various capacities, such as cutting The entire party went into camp in the vicinity

the way through the jungle, propelling cances and other similar work.

THE RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING BASIN.

A thorough exploration of the country around Matachin at once showed the necessity of locating a size for a large basin, the object of which would de to act as a receiving and distributing reservoir and at the same time as a turnout for vessels before earering and after crossing a prepased viaduct. The very best features presented themselves for this undertaking, and after crossiscetions ind been made the place was determined upon, the idea being to keen the water up to a standard clevation of eighty-one feet above the present surface of the water in the river. The next important roint to be determined was the location of a leeder, which work was commenced by Lieutenant Leutze and party. They ascended the Chagres River and in a few days reached a pince called Campana, not without a good deal of frouble and annoyance from the insects, which account in that querter. Mr. Mencal soon loined the matty and located the position for the dam at the mouth of a little stream, the Santa Cavallo, which empties into the Chagres River. This was not accomplished until a thorough examination of the place had been made and the character of the water supply thoroughly examined. Indeed it was considered.

THE MOST ESSENTIAL PRATCEE

water supply 'horougaly examined. Indeed it was considered
THE MOST ESSENTIAL PRATURE
Of the entire survey, and it was not therefore without satisfaction that an advantageous site was at length decided upon. About half a mile above the site for this dam a very invorable location for the mouth of the feeder was discovered, every protection being afforded by high rocky banks from reskets in the rainy season. A line had now to be run along which the aqueduct would be constructed, and to this task lieutenant Leutze and party applied themselves with alacrity. The connection with the receiving and distributing basin having been made, the same party commenced the location of the main line from the northern end of the vianuat to Barbacous. This part of the line runs through a very broken country. Frior to this, nowever, Mr. Menocal and Lieutenant Leutze gauged the river Charres in the vicinity of Matschin and found a volume of about 700 cubic leet per second, an amount much in excess of the maximum that ever could be required for the use of the canal, a very satisfactory result considering the dryness of the season. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colby, in command of party No. 2, had surveyed the line from Matachin to Panama, which feat having oven accomplished he returned to make some special surveys and run cross sections for the location of the receiving basin. He then started the survey of the main line from between Barbacoas to Aspinwall. This part of He then started the survey of the main line from between Barbacons to Asphowali. This part of the line traverses is generally level country. Lieu-tenant Colby's work was accomplished with great

tenant Coloy's work was accomplished with great expedition.

HARD TIMES.

The important duties intrusted to the members of the expedition were unquestionably severe, but they were nevertheloss performed with that cheerful and self-sacrifoling spirit which indeed marked the entire survey. The noveity of camp hie soon wears away, and such camp life, too, as that sions the once terror-striking chagres. But what contributed most to the successful issue of the enterprise, at least so far as the actual surveying went, was the discipline maintained throughout. All surveyors must be prepared to undergo more or less discomnort in wantever part of the world they travel, yet we may say, speaking from experience, that canal hunting in the tropics is attended with more incessant torment than can well be imagined by those who have not had the misfortune to be participators in such work.

The Proposad Plan.

The basin of the Matchin, to which we have referred, will probably have an area of 100 acres.

The Proposed Plan.

The basin of the Matachin, to which we have referred, will probably have an area of 100 acres and a depth varying from 23 to 60 feet. The locality selected is almost surrounded by high hills, and is considered a favorable site for the construction of the work. It is stated that one of the best features of the basin will be that no stream can come into it except the water from the feeder, so that there would be no danger of sand getting into it, while the supply of water is regulated by the dam.

The height of the summit crossed by Lieutenant Coloy's party when running the line to Panama was 294 feet above the level of the sea, and as the proposed summit level of the sea, and as the proposed summit level of the sea that would give an extreme depth of our of 170 feet. Tais deep cut, however, takes place only at one point, as the ground slopes down very rapidly on both sides of this maximum elevation, giving a mean depth of cu; of 30 feet in a distance of five miles—the entire length of the summit cut.

On the Pacific slope the locks are located at a

call of 30 feet in a distance of five miles—the entire length of the summit cut.

LOCKAGE.

On the Pacific slope the locks are located at a distance varying from haif a mile to two and a half miles between each other until the level of the swamp of the like Grande is reached. At that point the level of the canni goes down to the level of tide water, and continues so until it approaces the beach of Panama, where it is proposed to construct two tide locks of ten feet infreact, so that vessels can go in and cut during any state of the tide. The canal cut, according to the plan proposed, stretches two and a half miles over the ree's and into the Bay of Panama. The length of the line from Matachan to Panama is differen miles, and from Matachan to Aspinwah twenty-six miles, making the entire length of the canal lorty-one miles. In addition to the two tidal locks already menuoused there will be twelve locks on the Pacific side, while on the Atlantic side infriesm locks are proposed. It is further proposed that the width

strayed in a high. Mr. Menocal, whose unremiting attention and untiring citorts have done so much to render the expedition successful, expressed the greatest confinence in the loregoing plan after very thourastin consideration and a thorough appreciation of all the difficulties as well as the advantages of the proposed plan.

COMPLETION OF THE LINE.

Not a single day was lost from the time the first stake for camp life was driven in the ground until the line was declared to be completed. On any return to Marachia Lieutenant Leatze and party took up the line from the proposed outlet of the basin and continued it to the Barbacoas, distant twenty-one miles from Aspinwall, while Lieutenant Couby's party took up the line from that point and fluished it. It will thus be seen that the work was spiendidly laid out from the start, and the connections in every instance provet accurate and satisfactory. Indeed, in order to improve, it possible, upon what had been already accomplished with difficulty and accompanying annoyances irequent repetitions were made, so that the survey should be as laultless as the most careful examination, bard work, a great deal of patience and commendable pride could make it. It is not to be presumed that the survey of Nicaragun, which was sist made by Commader Luil and Mr. Meaccal, and the survey of Darien under Commander Schridge, were not fraught with more danger and more deadly mainrin, and that, indeed, the work in both places was not more severe and trying than on this line; but it may be said with safety that in neither locality was the tor-ure from insects more violent or incessant. The railway, of course, greatly contributed to the convectione of the two parties in coureying provisions and otherwise inclinating work, though, by the way, Lieutenant Leutze's party was attogether in camp and remote from the fine of railway travel.

It could not one expected—and it was not—that the members of the expected—and it was not—that the members of the expection.

by the way, Leggenant Leutze's party was altogether in camp and remote from the fine of railway travel.

It could not be expected—and it was not—that the members of the expedition could escape from the gant enemy that hes in wait in this part of the world for all invaders who seek to learn its mysteries. How many men have withered under this tropical sun, and just in the very place, or constrous to it, where the proposed canal is laid out, no handar being can tell. Sumee it that the Chagres River, like the Dead Sea, whi bear its ominous character till its waters run dry. Nearly all the officers and men were attacked with the lever—it was luczy they had it in turns—some more severely man others, there being but one faint case. We restee to add, though, that intedepant Leutze, who worked with such unmatering heart inrompout, has not jet wholly recovered, naving had a renewed with such unmatering heart inrompout, has not jet wholly recovered, naving had a renewed attack from which he suffered mach. The services of Dr. Bransford were brought into frequent requisition. Nor was Dr. Chiola behindmand in ministering to the affixed, and from that eminent gentleman we learned that a merry twinkle of the eye goes far to restore the most behindman in ministering to the affixed, and from that eminent gentleman we learned that a merry twinkle of the eye goes far to restore the most behind of the state of the country is well adapted for the purposes intended. For instance, in the vicinity of the feeder through sand and inmestone rock, and for the remaining six mines—the adapted for the purposes intended. For instance, in the vicinity of the feeder through and an inferred from the result that the rock excavations would not present any unasual difficulties. Most of the proposed me passes through virgin forest, although not situated far from the railway track. The most luxurious tropical vegetarion is scen on every hand, which, though very enchanting at a distance, becomes that the gone virgin forest, although not situated far f

Mr. Charles Frank, its spirited proprietor, has reduced the cultivation of this golden iruit to a science, and his thickly studded estate, covering mindreds of acres, would well repay a visit, forming, as it does, an easie in this unirodden wilderness. The engineering obstaces gradually diminish the nearer you approach the sea. Altogether, from the inforugit examination which has been made along the line, it is nelleved that the ccuatry does not possess such formidable obstructions as was at first supposed.

AT HEADQUARTERS. During the progress of the survey Commander cult made his headquarters at Aspinwait, from During the progress of the survey Commander Luil made his headquarters at Aspinwaii, from which piace he directed the movements of the two purities, though he made frequent visits of inspection to the several camps and atations. He excressed himself highly pleased with the rapidity of the operations, and on receipt of the numerous reports from the parties as well as from personal observation constituted that the result of the survey are exceeded his anticipations. It is well to add that throughout their trying duties the officers and men were well supplied with suitable provisions, better, indeed, than any similar expention was ever turnished with, and through the instrumentality of Paymaster Clark—who, by the way, was most assignous in this endeavors to promote the comfort of those attached to the expedition—every possible effort was made to meet the requirements of those attached to the expedition—every possible effort was made to meet the requirements of the occasion. Meanwails the field notes were rapidity coming in, and were handed over to Mr. J. B. Finip, a topographical draugutsman from the Hydrorraphic Office, Washington, who made the maps of the various camps.

Hydrographic Office, Washington, who made the maps of the survey in addition to several clever sketches of the various camps.

The Preling on the Canal Project.

The inhabitants of the flourishing and salubrious cities of Aspinwall and Panama, it is idle to deny, are highly elated over the result of the expedition. It was siways a sore point with these tropical speculators that while the United States government had ordered surveys for an interoceanic canal to be made clsewhere, this supposed route had been completely ignored. Forgetting, perhaps, that the other examinations had been instituted mainly in search of geographical knowledge, they wrapped themselves in the cloak of envy, or rather the mosquito bar of indifference, folled in their hammocks and slept. The advent of this expedition, however, aroused them from their slambers, and, sitting up in patient expectation. Iney awaited the issue of the survey with leedings of anxiety. As already intimated, the result has been halled with satisfaction, indeed the more unlettered imagine that the first sod will shortly be turned, and we have no doubt enterprising parties are making prospective purchases of lots along the supposed route. If for no other purpose than to wake up the sleept speculators, the expedition must be regarded as a great boon. But it has served a higher purpose, even should the canal never by

prospective purchases of lots along the supposed route. If for no other purpose than to wake up the sleepy speculators, the expedition must be regarded as a great boon. But it has served a higher purpose, even should the canal never by built across the listhmus; it has added to the knowledge already accumulated in reference to the important subject of interoceanic communication and satisfied the demands of those who for years have persisted in claiming for the listhmus superiority over every other supposed route.

A TRIP UP THE CHEPO.

We should not lorget to mention that while the two surveying parties were prosecuting their labors—the plan of operations having been laid out for each—an interesting trip was made down the Pacific coast, for the purpose of examining the Chepo River, in order to ascertain the practicability of utilizing it for slack water navigation, and from a convenient point on the river to cut across to the Bay of San Bias, by means of a tunnel of moderate length. Toward the end of last month Communder Luli and Mr. Menocal, accompanied by Paymaster Clark and Dr. Sarnsford, chartered a smail schooler at Panama, and at bignifail proceeded up the coast for about thirty miles, and entered the Bayano, into which the Chepo empties. The accommodations were horrible, and had it not been for the volubility of the skipper, a yellow gentleman rejoicing in the name of "Portuguese Joe," the services of the medical officer would have been in definand. As it was, the experiment snowed the impracticability of the scene. The party proceeded up the river about twenty-five miles; but the surrounding country was found to be so low that in times of respet, when the water rises from fifteen to twenty-five leet, a general overflow must take place. At low tide the depth in the river varies from four to tweive leet in the main channel, and as the stream cannot be confined for the leasons stated and the rise and fall of the tide would fill any channel which might be dredged sufficiently deep for a canal, the question

board the Acapulco without a tear. If we histake not, the good people of Aspinwali regretted their departure—that is, it you can judge oy a crowded wharf and the waving of the customary signals of goodwin. Indeed, the demonstration was a rousing one, and formed a pleasing tribute of the estimation in which all hands were justly held. Commodore Gray, a veteran at handling ships, took his vessel out at inguitall through the intricate harbor as an expert seamstress would thread a needle, and we were soon rolling on the deep bosoni of the ocean. So many interesting people have described the sea and what it does and what disordered imaginations make them think it does when the sun sets and when special moous come up for their delectation that we sorned from adding even a that—red, white or bine—to any oewitching picture that may have been presented by the hands of the inspired. Suince it that we had a very pleasant voyage, that he sun acted very shabbily on one or two occasions, as the havingator will attest, and that the play.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS CALCULATIONS-PRO DUCE AND INCOME IN PERU-REVOLUTIONIST AGITATION-RESULTS OF THE ANTI-MONASTIC RIOTS IN BUENOS AYRES,

PANAMA, April 4, 1875. The Isthmus continues to all appearances tranout. The weather is very dry and the next has been augmented for some days.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. The approaching election for President of the Union is looked forward to with some anxiety. Tas electionary straggle will be more felt in the several States than in the capital. Here in Panama the decision of the government and the people within the walls (the city proper) seems to be for Dr. Nunez, and the ultra-liberal party, consisting chiefly of the people in the suburos, have decimred for the government dandidate, befor

decimed for the government dandidate, senor Parra.
The State government here is pretty well prepared against any coup o'clat.
TREASURY INCOME.
The income of the Union during the last fiscal year amounted to \$3,900,000, which includes that from the Panama Kaliroad of \$230,000 per annum. A LOAN PROJECT COLLAPSED.
The government of Colomonia has not succeeded in negotiating the loan it required for the building of its Northern Railroad.

PANAMA, ADTII 4, 1875. The news from Peru to the 29th of March last

show that the country was quiet. Congress is still nolding extraordinary sessions. and although the budget is gradually being voted, the great questions of guano and nitrate have not yet received definite solution.

A PINANCIAL AGITATION.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the house of Dreyins and the government which has disturbed, no little, the linancial stretes in Lima.

THE BOURSE.

Money in Peru continues to be very scarce, while exchange can hardly be procured, even at very expensive rates.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The Presidential election is exciting much attention. There seems to be every inwithout that General Pardo will be elected.

A FUGITIVE CASHIER. A FINANCIAL AGITATION.

General Pards will be elected.

A FUGITIVE CASMIER.

The cashier of the Branch of the London Bank of Mexics and South America at Iquique rat off with \$10,000. His name is John Mumpires Harris.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic, according to news to the 19th of Maron, via Tacna, stili continues in a disturbed condition. General Data was about to attack, on the 22d of February last, the city of Cochabamos, with some 1,000 men. The Fevolutionists have

about 800 men, and have erected strong barricades in the street and principal square. The southern part of the republic was quiet.

BUENOS ATRES. Telegrams from Buenos Ayres, dated March 3, announce tast up to that time the Jesuit College had not ceased to burn, and that it was entirely destroyed. Some of the ringleaders had been captured.
Only three of the priests are known to have

died.

The Archbishop had returned to the town and the whole of the papers were recommending his instant resignation.

The Government Report.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an account of the above sent to the legations abroad, says:—

The mob was iteaded by a spenish priest named Romero Jimenez, and, it is said, by our Huya, or a Boca. The number of skiled does not exceed nor, no priest being smoot them: there are, however, some priests wounded. The details by General Gainna are table.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS TO GENERAL AS-SEMBLY-PROTEST AGAINST THE UNION OF CATHOLIC AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS-AN OVERTURE FOR UNION.

This Presbytery met yesterday in the chapel of University place church, and after the devotional everdises and reading of minutes the election of Commissioners to the General Assembly, which is to meet in Cleveland, Onto, on the third Toursday in May, was taken up and candidates were balloted for. The result was that Drs. Paxton, Wells, Mingins, Crospy, C. H. Payson and W. W. Page were chosen. Drs. Paxton and Crosby deelined, and Drs. Boot's and Atterbury were elected in their stead. Their alternates are Revs. Stoddard, Matthews, Sharp, Hatfield, McCampbell and Ramsay. The elders chosen are Messrs. Dudley, Parsons, Lyman (of Montreal), Day, R. Carter and Hyde, with alternates, Messrs. Zabriskie, Sterry, Collins, Bayliss, McKellar and Harvey. AN OVERTURE FOR UNION.

Dr. Crosby offered an overture, which was adopted, to the General Assembly, on the question of union between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, it recited that they believe that the cause and kingdom of Christ in this land would be promoted by the union of the Assemblies of both Churches in America, and that the failure of the committees in Baltimore recently to effect a basis of union should not be considered the end of this movement. The New York Presbytery, therefore, recommend the appointment of a new committee to confer with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Southern Church on this subject. Dr. Crosoy, in moving this overture, remarked that he had reason to believe that such a committee as he had indicated would be appointed by the Southern Assembly, and he desired that he Northern Assembly should place fissil in an attitude of readiness to receive any communication from that body. Another member of the Presbytery said he had recently attended the sessions of the Presbytery of Chesapekke, and he found the sentiment for union very strong there, and great disappointment was expressed at the nature in Baltimore and hope that that should not be the ultimate of this movement toward union. The Trustees of Presbytery reported that the Shiloh Presbyterian church had made over their property on Prince and Marion streets to the Presbytery, and that there is a mortgage of \$12,000 on the Saine. The balance in the Treasurer's bands was \$850.72. Mr. John Tavary Jonnston therefore, recommend the appointment of a new Presbytery, and that there is a mortgage of \$12,000 on the same. The ballance in the Treasurer's hands was \$539 72. Mr. John Taylor Johnston was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. The Education Committee's receipts from twenty-two churches have been \$10,300 33, of which sum Dr. Paxton's church gave \$6,000, and seventeen churches did not respond at all, according to the report. Dr. Thompson resigned the chairmanship of the Ministerial Relief Committee, and Dr. Rossiter was chosen in his stead. The resignation of the Sunday School Committee was accepted, and Revs. C. H. Payson, Matthews and Murphy and Educ Davison and Dr. Rossiter were appointed to consider the differences between the Sunday School and Education committees, and to report at the May meeting of Presbytery.

The Sectaraian School Cuestion.

leot and inside the harbor twenty-one lest. The parity returned to Pannam pretty still in the knees, fully resolved to give the San Blas route a face, and to report at the May meeting of Prosbytery. Good leading out discipline go a long way to make most expeditions successful; that is, so har as the actual work mapped out is concerned. These common makes the set of the matter to the little to the parties selected by the government to determine its less, builty; their pride was in their work, and they old it well and quickly. Fulsone flattery must, at all times, be distasteful to men of common sense, as invitious distinctions are never productive of good results; but it would be somethin, tantament to injustice to overlook or to omit the record of the fact that from start to finish the expedition, and that, despite occasional bardships and privations, the undertaking was carried on with a vigor, resolution and persistency working of the highest praise. The two parties, under the commands of Lieutenants Leutze and Colby respectively, completed their work on the 2d inst. all tands having been engaged nearly interty days.

Divested of all the appurtenances that apperiation to a canal numing expectation; the continued makes their sensols made in the first place, from the effects of that stall in the first place, from the effects of that stall is the first place, from the effects of that stall is employed to be a canal numbing expectation; the proposition, with power of the proposition, with power of the proposition, with power of the proposition, which is the continued of the commands of the expedition, with your correspondent, stepped on board the acapute owthout a tear. If we histake not, the good people of Aspinwall regretted their departure—that is, if you can judge oy a crowded wharf and the waving of the continued and the continued to the continued and trary to the security and well being and peace of the community; that toe appropriation of public money to Roman Catholic sectarian schools would be the signal for similar definancis by other secision to the same lunds, and would introduce controversies into the Board of Education, which now gives equal sovantages to all and encroaches on the rights of none; that if there be anything wrong in the present mode of conducting the public schools or in the management of the buildings the attention of the Board should be directed to the subject that there may be no reasonable ground of compaint and that the schools may be accessible to all without distinction, and this Fresoytery protests against the appropriation, either directly of noirectly, of the public money for sectarian schools in any snape or manner wantever.

The resolutions were discussed and modified, and, as anopted, were ordered to be sent to the Board of Education. Adjourned.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-THE CONFERENCE TO BE RELD IN NEW YORK NEXT YEAR-RE-PORTS OF VARIOUS SOCIETIES-THE ITIMER-

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 18, 1875. The Methodist Conjerance was called to order promptly at nine o'clock this morning. The question as to where the Conferenceshall

meet next year was taken up. The Free Tabernace. New York city, was taken up. The Free lader-nace. New York city, was the only place named, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. Rev. Mr. Ferris pressnied the following report of the Committee on the Fract Cause:—
The committee find that the total amount of the contributions for this cause the past year has been \$880.64, a failing off or about one-third in the past two years.

years.

They also find that only a little more than one-half of the charges report any collection for this object. The committee state for the informs ion or churches contributing to this cause that one-half of the amount contributed will be returned in tracts upon request of the

The committee offered the following resolutions: First—That we deem the tract cause a valuable aux-inary in the work of evanuelization, especially in our home and loreign mission work. Scroed—We recommend to the pastors a more generous listricution of tracts, especially during our extra meet-ings.

Third—White we are not discouraged with the finan-air results of the past year, we regret the failing off in ar collections, and request a generous contribution om all our charges the present year.

Report adopted.

The following resolution was adopted, having been offered by Rev. Mr. Van Gassbeck:— Resolved, That the ensuing General Conference be re-spectfully requested to ake arto consideration the pro-priety of substituting semi-annual conference for quar-terir conference, so that the presiding elder districts may be en-arged and expenses diministed. The following was offered by Rev. R. H. Kelly and adopted:—

adopted:—

Resolved. That the Bishop presiding at the present session of the New York annual Conserence be respectively requesced to arrange the work of the Pratisfile. Newburg and Ellenville districts into two districts if in his judgment the work with not suffer thereby.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was ad-pted:—
Reserved. That we are as much as ever wedded to the itenerancy, and our action regulating the enlargement of the districts is in incesses intended to subvert, change or insuff our general superintending.

Mr. Wheatley, from the Centennial Committee, presented the report of that committee setting apart sunday, the 8d day of July, 1878, for Centennial exercises, including Sunday school exercises, &c., and providing that Bishop Foster preach the National Contennial serion; also avoring a Centennial collection, &c. The report was adopted.

Mr. Treslow presented the re-ort of the committee appointed to apportion benevolent collections, after which the Conference adjourned.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

REPORT OF THE MURDER OF A WHITE TRAV-ELLED.

(From the Manchester Coorier, March SO.) A report reaches Pymouth that Governor Southey has received intelligence of the morder of a white traveller, hame unknown, in Central

RAPID TRANSIT.

TRANSIT ASSOCIATION.

The New York Rapid Transit Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers' rooms, No. 162 Broadway. wing to the inclemency of the weather out lew of the subscribers were present. The object of yesterday's meeting was to elect a board of twenty

Mr. Commann called the meeting to order, and Mr Nathaniel P. Batley was elected chairman, with Mr. H. H. Cammann as secretary. *

After some routine business the nominating committee recommended as candidates for directors:-

Horace B. Claffin, John B. Cornell, John H. Carever, George W. Carleton, John H. Sherwood, Philip Van Valkenburg, John H. Lee, Christopher Meyer, Alonzo B. Cornell, Htram W. Sibley, Griffith Rowe, Charles F. Livermore, Charles But ler, George H. Bissel, Lewis G. Morris, Edmund A. Smith, Lewis J. Philips, Aaron Raymond, James M. Drake, James E. Keny, Nathaniel P. Bailev.

A motion was adopted whereby Messrs, W. H. B. L. Ackerman were added to the list given above. It was also resolved that in case any of the gentiemen nominated should decline to serve on the Board Mr. John Haven should be appointed

in his place.

Mr. Roosevelt moved the postponement of the

Mr. Roosevelt moved the postponement of the directors' election until such time as might be subsequently determined upon. The motion was passed.

Mr. Roosevelt, on benaif of a committee of three that had been appointed, reported having prepared and sent on to Albany for legislative action there a scheme which was designed to become a law. The principal feature of this project was that any raniroad company organized under the laws of this State should have power to build a quick transit road in the city of New York, either under ground, on the ground, or elevated, round or inrough the city, where the real estate proprietors along the route might approve of it. He had read this intended enactment in Albany, but the legislative committee on general railroad matters

tors along the route might approve of it. He had read this intended enactment in Albany, but the legislative committee on general radiroad matters wanted comprehensive laws, and reported two buils, one of their own concection and another put forward by Mr. Prince.

It was proposed to have a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute, to further the views of the association. In connection with this idea, Mr. Morreil read a note from Judge Davis, enclosing the following names as those of gentiemen who should be a committee on the intended public demonstration. Messrs, Cohen, Drake, Kemp, Haven, Morreil, Cammann and Morris. After some discussion upon the matter it was resolved to lay it upon the fable. Mr. haven moved that subscribers only should have a vote in the election of officers, &c. Mr. Suerwood thought each vote should have a representative value. A subscriber for \$1,000 ought to have one vote, and a \$5,000 shareholder would have five votes. He concluded his observations of making a motion in the sease that each \$100 of stock should be entitled to a vote.

Mr. Conen, in speaking to the motion, thought that under certain circumstances it might be well to limit the voting; but this is a volunteer association for the purpose of raising \$3,000,000 to erect a rapid transit railroad. If the association continued in its course as it had begun the money would be raised; but if it were intended to convert the association lino

A JOINT STOCK AFFAIR,
members holding different amounts of stock would grow leavons of cach other and the scheme fall to the ground.

Mr. Morreil reported an interview with Commodore Vanderolif, in which that capitalist stated his approval of this association's plan. Mr. Morreil reported an interview with Commodore Vanderolif, in which that capitalist stated his approval of this association's plan. Mr. Morreil reported an interview with Commodore Vanderolif, in which that capitalist stated

would grow lestods of each other and the Scheme fall to the ground.

Mr. Morrell reported an interview with Commodore Vanderolit, in which that capitalist stated his approval of this association's plan. Mr. Morrell was gird to know that VANDERBILT APPROVES of the present undertaking. It was thought last time his bill was before the Legislature that it was defeated because the public imagined he would neglect to comply with the requirements of the proposed law. The press of New York was against Vanoerolit because he wanted to pass the newspaper offices and terminate the road under the Herald Office window.

The press did not like this, therefore it was down upon the plan.

Mr. horrell had consuited with Messrs. J. A. Astor, A. T. Stowart and others, as well as with Mr. Vanderbilt; he therefore did not speak under inspiration from the Commodore, but thought that if this association tailed to raise the entire \$3,000,000 they could get \$2,000,000, and there is he doubt but it they had the latter amount Mr. Vanderbilt would come up with his powerful aid and help the thing through.

Mr. Drake reported having found among bankers and other substantial classes of citizens the best dissosition in the world to co-operate with this association.

Mr. Coan reported that he had received \$500 subscription; would it be well to accept small sums in this way, it large capitalists only with their \$5,000 and \$10,000 subscriptions were to be in the van? He thought it already too not. It was toen

Resolved. That all votes given must be either in person or by proxy.

Resolved. That all votes given must be either in person or by proxy.

Mr. Morrell read the following list of additional subscribers which he had obtained:—John H. Cheever, No. 89 Firth avenue, \$10,000; Edmund A. Smith, No. 226 Magnson avenue, \$10,000; Edmund A. Smith, No. 226 Magnson avenue, \$10,000; Conditional Raymond, No. 720 Fifth avenue, \$10,000 (conditional upon the subscription of \$5,000,000); W. H. Morrell, No. 34 West I wenty-firm street, \$5,000 additional, making with former subscription \$10,000; Gouverneur Morris, of Bridgeport, Conn., \$1,000; N. P. Bailey, No. 11 West I wenty-eighth street, \$3,000; H. H. Cammann, New York, \$1,000; L. G. Morris, Fordham, \$1,000; Henry Lewis Morris, No. 25 Pine street, \$1,000; Leigh N. Camp, No. 156 Broadway, \$1,000.

A motion was adopted asking members to send

\$1,000.

A motion was adopted asking members to send in subscription lists to the secretary, so that he could make a complete one of the whole.

A motion was adopted to adjourn for one week, at same time and place, and that the secretary of in-tructed to issue notices to all members, with

THE CARDINAL

It seems to be likely that the ceremony of investing Cardinal McCloskey with his robes will not occur until early in May. There are many things to be done by way of preparation which cannot be done quickly, and there are numerous articles required in the ceremony which have no been used hitherto in the Cathedral, and to pro-cure which some time must be expended. Besides, allowance of time must be made for the journey hither of the most distant prelates, as it is desired that every arcabishop and bishop in the United States shall be present at the investiture. To ac-commodate the prelates the sanctuary of the Cathedral will be enlarged. The communion rails will be removed, and the raised flooring will be continued to the fine of the first pews. Other necessary changes will also be made in the church to increase the space available to a con-gregation. A special choir is being trained to render Cherubint's mass during the ceremonial services. It is composed of twenty-eight solvists and choristers, all under the direction of Mr. Gustave Schmitz. been used hitherto in the Cathedral, and to pro

THE MITCHEL TESTIMONIAL.

The friends of Mr. Mitchel have wisely come the conclusion that the most fitting manner in which to revere the memory of the dead is by taking care of the living. To the accomplishing that end the following circular, which explains itself, is being freely circulated:—

itself, is only ireely circulated:—

ins.—Believing that the most benefiting tribute to the memory of John Mitchel would be a handsome testimornal to his family, we carnestly request you to act on a committee to take charge of such a testimonial and receive subscriptions. In order, o give the general public a guarantee for the proper disposition of the money subscribed, the committee having charge of the memorial demonstration have declined to place the whole management of the testimonial in the financial standing are naiversally recognized. A preliminary meeting of senteness who have consented to act out this committee will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on thursday evening, 18th inst, at eight o'clock. Your aftenomnee and that of any friends you may choose to invite will oblige, yours, very restrectually, Jetemian o'Donovan Rossa, Thomas F. Bourke, John Devoy, James M. Brann, thomas F. Bourke, John Devoy, James M. Brann, thomas F. Bourke, John Devoy, James M. Brann, thomas F. Henderson, M. D., on behalt of the Committee of Arrangements.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

The body of an unknown man-about thirty-five years old, light complexion, bair and mustache; ave feet seven inches in height-was found dead in the hallway of No. 68 New Chambers street on Monday night. The deceased was attired in ... Monday night. The deceased was attired in a dark coat, gray pants, white shirt, red and white woollen scarl and boots. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Wottman was nothed.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday morning at pier 36 East River by Officer Leary, or the seventh piechot. It was alterward identified as Engelhart Weimer, shoemaker, of No. 100 Cherry street. He leaves a wife and four children, and leit his home at three ofclock on Monday afternoon. Coroner Eleahoff will hold an inquest.

An unknown man was found dead yesterday at the corner of Sixty-dinth street and Fourth avenue, it was also sent to the Morgue.

MORE BURGLARIES.

The fancy goods store or Robert Bennett, No. 493 Third avenue, was broken into on the night of the 11th inst. by burgiars, who stole \$250 worth of gold pens and pencils and \$50 world of pocket-

Entres.

Burgiars effected an entrance the night before last into the coothing house of Baldwin, tweetie & Co. No SS Duane street, and abstracted four pieces of cloth valued at 360.

Captain Steers, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, reported jesterday that the residence of Hannah Straus, No. 259 Seventh avenue, wis surgistrously shared the hight previous and civiling to the value of \$200 Stolen.

FUN IN WALL STREET.

MEETING YESTERDAY OF THE NEW YORK RAPID THE SPELLING MATCH ON THE STOCK EX-CHANGE-MILLIONAIRES AND BIG BONANZA MEN AS SCHOOLBOYS.

> The "poys" on the Stock Exchange will have their little amusement at any cost. It matters not whether they are "long" or "short," when the time for fun comes around they always "make good their margins." They will hait in the mid die of "l'll give 47 for 500, seller three," at any time to play a practical joke, and the author of a new sell is invariably the hero of the hour. It will be readily seen, then, that the announcement of a spelling match to take place at the close of business in the rooms of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was a sufficient inducement to call the fun-loving element out in full force. The prize to be contended for understood to be ten shares of Boston, Hartford and Eric stock; but, as one of the spellers said to the HEBALD reporter.

> "IT'S NOT MONEY WE WANT: our parents are Germans, and we drink wine for dinner. We've got an intellectual spell on us and it's got to be worked off." Shortly after three o'clock Mr. W. B. Bend mounted the rostrum, and in a voice supposed to be trembing with emotion announced that the lists were open for the tour ney. Considerable time was consumed in the selection of "sides," which were finally arranged, however, twelve persons on each, under the leadership of Messrs, A. G. Wood and S. Wadsworth. The match was a novelty in this respect, that instead of giving a single word a complete sentence was given out as a test of the ability of the spellers. This course, as might be naturally expected, led to much confusion. For instance THE FIRST SENTENCE given out was, "Will you lend me ten doi-

> lars?" At this the twelve good men and true said never a word and the silence was only broken by Mr. Mitchell whispering in a boarse voice that they were all spellbound. The first attempt proving an utter failure, the Chairman then gave out, "What will you take?" A scene of uproar then ensued which it is impossible to describe. Not the slightest attention was paid to the rules governing the match, each individual calling out in loud and angry tones his particular lancy, and for several minutes the air resounded with mingled shouts of "straight," "a little sugar in mine," "a little more gum, if you please," and many other expressions incomprehensible to the uninitiated. After order had been in a measure restored the match was proceeded with and at one time bid fair to reach a very satisfactory conclusion,

> THE FIRST MAN SPELLED DOWN was on Wadsworth's side, who rendered the word "Drew" P-u-t-s Drew. One of Wood's followers then took a back seat as he said the word "commission" was spelled "one-eighth per cent." The word "Pacific" was the signal for a grand "scalping" match, anything but peacefullooking to the spectator, but the difficulty was finally settled between the contending factions on the "curbstone," where a "Union" was effected. The word "water" was then announced, at which an expression of inefable disgust overshadowed the countenances of all present, and, without another word being uttered on either side, the spellers of the Stock Exchange wended their way in a melancholy procession from the rooms of the Governing Committee, to meet again on some more auspicious occasion.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

LECTURE LAST NIGHT BY JACKSON S. SCHULTZ BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIA-TION, IN NO. 43 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE. At the rooms of the Municipal Reform Association, No. 43 West Washington square, south, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz delivered a lecture last night, on the interesting subject of the "Economies of Labor and Service." General Lloyd

Aspinwall was in the chair, and in a few apposite remarks introduced the lecturer, who, in substance, said that when New Yorkers went asleep in 1884 the city owed but \$36,000,000, and when they awoke in 1870 the indebtedness was \$115,000,000, and now our city government costs about \$34,000,000 annually. The annual interest on the city's dept cannot be less than \$9,900,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. The labor expenditure alone sums up to \$24,000,000 every twelve months. The city is oppressed by large salaries of numerous judges, was receive from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year: yet the court calendars are crowded with cases, and any one concerned in intigation understands how important it is to have this motion tried in that court and the other application made before certain judges. It was shown that all our public offices are crowded with high salaried officials who render no equivalent for the immense amount of money expended on them. It is preposterous to pay bookscepers connected with the municipality \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year. It is a noto rious fact that in commercial establishments the best bookkeepers can be had for \$2,000 a year; but about the City Hall men are paid not for their brains so much as for political influence. The Eight Hour law is one of the most remarkable enactments ever passed by the Legislature of any civilized people. In the senate Mr. George H. Andrews characterized the Eight Hour law as one

MADE FOR THE DENAGOGUES.

A man could now be indicted for working his men more than eight hours. If people are work only eight hours, which takes off twenty-five per cent from their labor, then laborers ought to receive wages for eight hours work only. The lecturer had driven on the Boulsvard and seen over twenty-five per cent of the inborers at a standstill. They are "incompetent, barbarous suckers," who came out from every gin-mill in the city; from places where they got too much gin for their meney. The properties of gentlemen on the Boulevards would not now, il sold, pay the assessments upon them. A conflict would arise between ments upon them. A condict would arise between the authorities and property owners; for it might be snown that the work done on public improvements by "tailors and bummers" employed cound be accomplished for less than half of the enormous sum of \$22,000,000, now charged against these improvements. The system that keeps 10,000 paupers unemployed during the winter mass be worse than wastein. In Europe they nad very fine improvements; they had it cheap by employing pauper and prison labor, which we waste. Some people thought prisoners ought not to work. This is the idea of demagogues only. The time will soon come when we scall be compelied to utilize prison and poorhouse labor. We want all this kind of labor to am Dock and other commissioners. This idea may be unpopular how, but we shall have to come to it, however. Another reason is that mandiacturing interests are taking flight to Jersey and Counceticat because there taxation is lower and labor cheaper. The fact is that trades unions and high wages given by the temple, the compete in the labor of the councetter because there taxation is lower and abor cheaper. The fact is that trades unions and high wages given by the closed in New York, and our sambunding interests flave completely described us. It is the labor question that makes times duit. We must have a lair day's work for a fair day's labor or we are lost. If we go on with immense cock and other improvements the city will soon be like Charleston the authorities and property owners; for it might

ests have completely descried us. It is the labor question that makes times dust. We must have a fair day's work for a fair day's labor or we are lost. If we go on with immense cock and other improvements the city will soon be like Charleston—not worth the amount of assessments levied upon property. It things go on like this the magnificent cocks that are being constructed by nightened municipal labor will for. For these reasons brooklyn and other cities are thriving at the expense of New York.

TRADES UNIONS
have the right to join among themselves in order to get the best possible price for honest labor; but when men go so far as to bronton the employment of more than a given number of apprentices it occurs of more than a given number of apprentices it occurs oppression. Such schemes of monopoly have the seeds of death in them. The power of me slevedores and others must be pulled down. There is no need for the police or militis to interlare; but he (the lecture) would break their heads, "Shoot THEM DOWN."

and then we shall have done with all these trades unions and labor strikes together. It was proposed in the Legislature at one time to distribute almong the people \$500,000, but this prepose ous proposition did not pass. Yet we are now giving out every whiler, in twenty-live cent and fifty cent pieces, \$50,000 every year. The taxes of city property now equals mortrage value of twenty-nee per cent per annum. There seem to be as many office holders now about the City Hall and me large an expense as in the days of Tweed. Some twenty scraubers had been dis missed, and this is the only relorm experienced since the Ring's reign ceased.

Dock Commissioner Waies was allowed to take the door for the purpose of controverting some of him seems to the control the control of the severity of the weather.